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10/581,924	06/07/2006	Fernando Mazeris	19200-000062/US	1896
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HARNESS, DICKEY & PIERCE, P.L.C. P.O. BOX 8910 RESTON, VA 20195			NGUYEN, SON T	
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	<b>Application No.</b> 10/581,924	<b>Applicant(s)</b> MAZERIS, FERNANDO
	<b>Examiner</b> Son T. Nguyen	<b>Art Unit</b> 3643

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --  
**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

#### Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 11 April 2011.  
 2a) This action is FINAL.      2b) This action is non-final.  
 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

#### Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-4 and 6-54 is/are pending in the application.  
 4a) Of the above claim(s) 25 is/are withdrawn from consideration.  
 5) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.  
 6) Claim(s) 1-4, 6-24, 26-54 is/are rejected.  
 7) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.  
 8) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

#### Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.  
 10) The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.  
     Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
     Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).  
 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

#### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).  
 a) All    b) Some \* c) None of:  
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.  
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.  
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

#### Attachment(s)

- 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)  
 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-444)  
 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)  
     Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
     Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application  
 6) Other: \_\_\_\_\_

#### **DETAILED ACTION**

1. Based on the argument provided in the remarks filed 4/11/2011, the final rejection mailed on 1/10/2011 has been withdrawn. A new final rejection is set forth below. Note that since the final rejection is withdrawn, the claim amendment filed on 11/02/2010 is the pending claims.

#### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. **Claims 1-3,6,7,10,11,13,14,17,20,21,23,24,26-30,34,37-40,43,48,50-54 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Burghardi et al. (2002/0120402) in view of Pratt (2003/0188689).**

For claim 1, Burghardi et al. teach a feeding system for feeding animals on a farm, comprising: an analyzer device for measuring in real time or near real time an amount of at least one constituent of solid feed to be fed to said animals [0019][0020][0021]; a feeding device for feeding said animals [0020]; and a control device [0024][0025], wherein the amount of said constituent includes any one of a protein content, a fiber content, and a neutral detergent fiber (NDF) content [0038].

However, Burghardi et al. are silent about wherein the control device is configured to control the analyzer device to repeatedly measure the amount of the constituent of the solid feed at least once a day, and configured to control the feeding

device to feed said animals repeatedly and at each instance based on the previous said repeatedly performed measurements.

Pratt teaches a feeding system comprising a control device (78) is configured to control an analyzer device to repeatedly measure the amount of the constituent of the solid feed at least once a day, and configured to control a feeding device to feed said animals repeatedly and at each instance based on the previous said repeatedly performed measurements [0131][0138][0153][023]. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have the control device of Burghardi et al. be configured to control the analyzer device to repeatedly measure the amount of the constituent of the solid feed at least once a day, and configured to control the feeding device to feed said animals repeatedly and at each instance based on the previous said repeatedly performed measurements as taught by Pratt in order to provide updated data about the animal so as to provide appropriate feed to the animal.

For claim 2, Burghardi et al. as modified by Pratt further teaches wherein the control device is configured to control said analyzer device to measure the amount of said constituent of said solid feed immediately prior to the feeding of said animals ([0018][0020][0021][0024][0025][0032]-[0036] of Burghardi).

For claim 3, Burghardi et al. as modified by Pratt further teaches wherein the control device is configured to control said analyzer device to measure the amount of said constituent of said solid feed a plurality of times per day (Pratt teaches).

For claim 6, Burghardi et al. as modified by Pratt further teaches wherein the

control device is configured to control said analyzer device to measure the amounts of a plurality of constituents of said solid feed, and configured to control said feeding device to feed said animals depending on the measurements of the amounts of the constituents of said solid feed. [0038] of Burghardi et al.

For claim 7, Burghardi et al. as modified by Pratt further teaches wherein the control device is configured to control said feeding device to perform said feeding depending on an average value of said repeatedly measured amounts of said constituent. [0032] of Burghardi et al.

For claim 10, Burghardi et al. as modified by Pratt further teaches wherein the control device is a computer-based processing and control device provided for managing of said animals including controlling of the feeding of said animals, wherein said computer-based processing and control device includes: a database including updated information regarding feed consumption by said animals; is connected to receive said respective measured amounts of said constituent of said solid feed; is provided to calculate an amount of solid feed to be fed to said animals based on the performed measurements and said updated information included in said database; and is connected to indicate to said feeding device said calculated amount of solid feed to be fed to said animals. [0024][0025][0032]-[0036][0043] of Burghardi et al.

For claim 11, Burghardi et al. as modified by Pratt further teaches wherein the control device is configured to control said feeding device to feed said animals with mixed solid feed having a balanced composition depending on the performed measurements. [0020][0021][0033][0037][0038] of Burghardi et al.

For claim 13, in addition to the above, Pratt further teaches wherein said animals are grouped in different groups, such that the control device is configured to control said feed device to feed different groups of animals with total mixed rations (TMR) of solid feed independently and in accordance with the performed measurements. [0140]-[0142][0184][0185][0232][0234][0236]. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have the animals in the system of Burghardi et al. as modified by Pratt be grouped in different groups, such that the control device is configured to control said feed device to feed different groups of animals with total mixed rations (TMR) of solid feed independently and in accordance with the performed measurements as further taught by Pratt, in order to sort the animals with similar characteristics into groups for faster feeding so as to save time and money.

For claim 14, Burghardi et al. as modified by Pratt further teaches wherein said animals are grouped in different groups depending on body condition and, provided that the animals are milking animals, depending on milk production, days in lactation, or number of lactations. [0142][0184][0185][0232][0234][0236][0243] of Pratt.

For claim 17, Burghardi et al. as modified by Pratt further teaches wherein the control device is configured to control said feed device to feed different individuals of said animals with solid feed individually depending on the performed measurements. Both Burghardi and Pratt teaches throughout their patents individual animal with different individual feed.

For claim 20, Burghardi et al. as modified by Pratt further teaches a weighing machine or an optical device with image processing capabilities, provided for

establishing in connection with said feeding, the actual feed consumption by said animals, wherein the control device is configured to control said feeding device to feed said animals depending on the established actual feed consumption by said animals. [0020][0033][0036][0037][0042] of Burghardi et al.

For claim 21, Burghardi et al. as modified by Pratt further teaches wherein said animals are milking animals, further comprising a device provided for measuring a quality or a quantity of milk from said milking animals, and the control device is configured to control said feeding device to feed said milking animals depending on the measured quality or quantity of milk from said milking animals. [0016][0023][0031] of Burghardi et al.

For claim 23, Burghardi et al. as modified by Pratt further teaches wherein the control device is configured to control said analyzer device to measure the amount of the constituent of the solid feed repeatedly and at least once a day automatically. Pratt teaches as stated above[0131][0138][0153][023].

For claim 24, Burghardi et al. as modified by Pratt further teaches wherein the control device is configured to control said feeding device to feed said animals repeatedly and at each instance depending on the last one of said repeatedly performed measurements automatically. Pratt teaches as stated above[0131][0138][0153][023].

For claims 26,27, the limitations have been explained in the above, thus, please see above.

For claim 28, Burghardi et al. as modified by Pratt are silent about wherein the control device is configured to control said analyzer device to measure the amount of

said constituent of said solid feed at least three times per day. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have the control device of Burghardi et al. as modified by Pratt be configured to control said analyzer device to measure the amount of said constituent of said solid feed at least three times per day, since it has been held that where routine testing and general experimental conditions are present, discovering the optimum or workable ranges until the desired effect is achieved involves only routine skill in the art. In re Aller, 105 USPQ 233.

For claims 29-30, Burghardi et al. as modified by Pratt further teaches wherein the analyzer device measures the amount of at least one constituent of solid feed to be feed to said animals at different locations in a feed supply device.

[0020][0030][0037][0041] of Burghardi et al.

For claim 34, Burghardi et al. as modified by Pratt further teaches wherein the analyzer device measures all of the constituents of the solid feed to provide more accurate ration balancing and maximized production. [0020][0021][0025][0032]-[0036][0038] of Burghardi et al.

For claim 37, see claim 2.

For claim 38, see claim 3.

For claim 39, see claim 28.

For claims 40 & 48, see claim 29.

For claim 43, see claim 34.

For claim 50, Burghardi et al. as modified by Pratt further teaches wherein different groups of animals are fed with total mixed rations of feed, independently, and at each instance, depending on the measured amount of the at least one constituent of solid feed. Pratt teaches the limitation as stated above for different groups.

For claim 51, Burghardi et al. as modified by Pratt further teaches wherein the measured constituent include any one of vitamins, minerals, moisture, fat, starch, TKN, crude fiber, acid detergent fiber (ADF), and lignin. [0038] of Burghardi et al.

For claim 52, Burghardi et al. as modified by Pratt further teaches wherein at least the animals, the analyzer device, and the feeding device are colocated. [0020] of Burghardi et al.

For claim 53, Burghardi et al. as modified by Pratt further teaches wherein at least the animals, the analyzer device, and the feeding device are in situ. [0020] of Burghardi et al.

For claim 54, Burghardi et al. as modified by Pratt further teaches wherein the amount of the at least one constituent of the solid feed is measured and the animals are fed in real time in situ. [0020] of Burghardi et al.

4. **Claims 4,8,9,12,15,16,35,36,44-47 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Burghardi et al. as modified by Pratt as applied to claims 1,26 above, and further in view of Beck (2005/0000457).**

For claim 4, Burghardi et al. as modified by Pratt are silent about wherein said solid feed is ensiled feed.

Beck teaches a feeding system comprising ensiled feed [0003]. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to employ ensiled feed as taught by Beck as the preferred solid feed in the system of Burghardi et al. as modified by Pratt, depending on the user's preference due to availability of the feed.

For claims 8 & 9, Burghardi et al. as modified by Pratt are silent about wherein said analyzer device is a spectroscopic device for quantitative chemical analysis.

Beck teaches a feeding system for feeding animals wherein said analyzer device is a spectroscopic device/near infrared (NIR) instrument for quantitative chemical analysis ([0008][0039][0043]). It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to employ a spectroscopic device as taught by Beck in the system of Burghardi et al. as modified by Pratt, in order to provide a nondestructive, rapid, accurate and precise determination of the chemical composition of forages and feedstuffs for the animals.

For claim 12, Burghardi et al. as modified by Pratt and Beck further teaches wherein the control device (of Burghardi) is configured to control said feeding device to feed said animals with solid feed having ensilage (of Beck) and concentrate and/or additives (of Burghardi) depending on the performed measurements.

For claim 15, Burghardi et al. as modified by Pratt and Beck further teaches wherein said animals have a supply of partial mixed rations (PMR) of solid feed, including ensilage and concentrate (of Beck), such that the control device (of Burghardi) is configured to control said feed device to feed each of said animals with additional

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concentrate feed individually (of Pratt) and in accordance on the performed measurements.

For claim 16., Burghardi et al. as modified by Pratt and Beck further teaches wherein said animals are grouped in different groups (of Pratt), such that the control device (of Burghardi) is configured to control said feed device to (i) feed different groups of animals with roughage or ensilage (of Beck) depending on the performed measurements (of Burghardi), and (ii) feed said animals with concentrate or additives (of Burghardi), individually and in accordance on the performed measurements.

For claims 35 & 44, see claim 8.

For claims 36-45, see claim 9.

For claim 46, in addition to the above, Beck further teaches samples individual ingredients of a food mixture which make up the solid feed, wherein the sampling of the individual ingredients of the food mixture is performed before the individual ingredients are mixed together. [0025][0027]. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have the analyzer device of Burghardi et al. as modified by Pratt and Beck performs samples individual ingredients of a food mixture which make up the solid feed, wherein the sampling of the individual ingredients of the food mixture is performed before the individual ingredients are mixed together as further taught by Beck, in order to assure that the ingredients are safe and accurate for the animal to consume.

For claim 47, Burghardi et al. as modified by Pratt and Beck further teaches

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wherein the mixing is performed based on a result of a measurement of the samples (from Beck).

**5. Claims 18,19,31-33,41,42 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Burghardi et al. as modified by Pratt as applied to claims 1,2,26 above, and further in view of Birk (7308866).**

Burghardi et al. as modified by Pratt are silent about wherein said feeding device is a vehicle filled with said solid feed, and said analyzer device is provided at said vehicle for measuring the amount of said constituent of said solid feed; wherein said feeding device is an in-door feed wagon mounted on a raft in a ceiling, for automatic feeding.

Birk teaches a feeding system for feeding animals on a farm wherein said feeding device is a feed wagon 38, preferably an in-door feed wagon mounted on a raft in a ceiling, for automatic feeding. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to employ a feed wagon as taught by Birk in the system of Burghardi et al. as modified by Pratt, in order to automatically dropping feed into a feeding table, manger, etc. without having to use a vehicle.

**6. Claim 22 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Burghardi et al. as modified by Pratt as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Cheung (2003/0230245).**

Burghardi et al. as modified by Pratt are silent about a device for measuring a quality of manure from said animals, wherein the control device is configured to control said feeding device to feed said animals depending on the measured quality of manure

from said animals.

Cheung teaches a device for measuring a quality of manure from said animals, wherein the control device is configured to control said feeding device to feed said animals depending on the measured quality of manure from said animals ([0013][0022]). It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to employ a device for measuring a quality of manure from said animals as taught by Cheung, wherein the control device Burghardi et al. as modified by Pratt be configured to control said feeding device to feed said animals depending on the measured quality of manure from said animals, in order to reduce odor from the animals' waste.

**7. Claim 49 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Burghardi et al. as modified by Pratt as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Cureton et al. (6901369).**

Burghardi et al. as modified by Pratt are silent about an optical device with image processing capabilities for measuring the actual feed consumption in connection with each of the feedings.

Cureton et al. teach an optical device (99) with image processing capabilities for measuring the actual feed consumption in connection with each of the feedings. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to employ an optical device as taught by Cureton with image processing capabilities for measuring the actual feed consumption in connection with each of the

feedings in the system of Burghardi et al. as modified by Pratt in order to monitor the feed consumption by the animals.

***Response to Arguments***

8. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-24,26-54 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

***Conclusion***

9. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Son T. Nguyen whose telephone number is 571-272-6889. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon-Thu from 10:00am to 5:30pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Peter M. Poon can be reached on 571-272-6891. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Son T. Nguyen/  
Primary Examiner, Art Unit 3643